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CAUTIOUS ADVANCES IN KOREA

Stiff Resistance Still Being Offered In East Sector

COMMENT

City Hall

Trend of discussion in the City Hall Committee reflected opinions widely held by citizens keenly interested in cultural and social progress in the Colony. After a hiatus of twenty years, Government is committed to the provision of that long-felt want, a new civic centre with the assurance that a start on construction can be expected within two years.

The promise is related to the intended large-scale reclamation scheme along the eastern end of the Praya, and it is proposed to allocate a site adequate to permit of a City Hall dignified, spacious enough to permit all amenities essential to such an institution, a building creative of civic pride.

Hesitation by some quarters to demonstrate enthusiasm is influenced by varied factors. Reluctance to place faith in the reclamation site has as its main foundation the old adage, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Reclamation research has started, but little in the nature of refreshing activity can yet be observed. If a suitable alternative site could be obtained, Murray Parade ground, the cricket ground (dare we say), or the latest car park, and made available within twelve months, doubt would disappear.

Other critics have yet to be convinced that the proposed Praya site is suitable, or at least more attractive spots could not be found should Government put pressure on. An imposing structure could be erected on the new Praya, conceivably, but no hint has been forthcoming even of the area of the site on offer, and nothing of the scope of the facilities felt in the official mind to be needed.

Criticism along such lines, frequently heard, cannot be classified as carping. It comes from the members of the public keenest for action. A little evidence of a more expeditious mood higher up would have a salutary effect.

Acheson Rumour Angers Truman

Washington, Nov. 16. President Truman today declared that Mr Dean Acheson would continue as United States Secretary of State despite criticism of him during the recent Congressional election campaigns.

Asked at his weekly press conference whether Mr Acheson was going to resign, the President replied angrily that Mr Acheson would remain as Secretary of State. He warned the correspondents to stop speculating about the possible resignation. He made it clear that there was no qualification to his statement.—Reuter.

DUEL OVER BEAUTY'S SHOULDERS

Rome, Nov. 16. A 32-year-old Italian Member of Parliament tonight faced a double challenge to a duel about the bare shoulders of a society beauty.

Deputy Ueasr Scalfaro, a lawyer and magistrate, received the first challenge last night from the 67-year-old father of blonde Signora Edith Toussan.

The Deputy is alleged to have called her a "shameless, sickening woman" because she wore an off-the-shoulder sun-bathing dress in a Rome restaurant last summer.

A second challenge was threatened tonight by Signora Toussan's airman husband who told her in a cablegram from Florence: "I arrive immediately. I will fight the duel. Kisses."

Signor Scalfaro had tonight not replied to the challenge from the father, a retired colonel.

According to the "Code of Honour" he still has 24 hours in which to accept or reject the challenge.

Signora Toussan's shoulders caused a heated debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday during which she sat in the public gallery—dressed in a sober chestnut-coloured dress with a high neckline.

Signor Scalfaro, defending his conduct, declared during the debate, "These women in their haste to expose themselves in a far from chaste manner cease to be private women and become public women."

After this statement the Colonel issued his challenge.—Reuter.

Minister Undergoes Operation

Washington, Nov. 16. Dr Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan Finance Minister, had an operation for high blood pressure in Boston this morning. It was announced by the Pakistan embassy here. The operation was successful and Dr Mohammed was reported to be in a good condition. He will undergo another operation in ten days time.—Reuter.

U.N. Forces Slowly Edging Towards Yalu River

Eusak, Nov. 17.

United Nations troops on the North-West Korean front edged forward several thousand yards nearer the Manchurian border last night.

The United Nations' advance was cautious, however. There were still no indications of any determined attempt to break a hole in the Communist defence line and push onto the Yalu River.

The pattern of the United Nations advance was described by one observer here tonight as being "somewhat like a bulldozer." This observer noted that instead of trying to crash through the North Korean and Chinese Communists, the United Nations troops were pushing them back in a solid unbroken mass.

Despite several gains yesterday by United Nations forces the Communists' main line of resistance still had not been punctured.

South Korean troops on the left flank of the 80-mile long front north of the Chongchon River moved forward 3,000 yards against practically no Communist opposition.

Further east, the British-Australian 27th Commonwealth Brigade occupied Pakchon, went well north of the town, still against no opposition, then consolidated its gains.

On the right of the Commonwealth Brigade, the United States 24th Infantry and First Cavalry Divisions pushed forward two miles north of Yongbyon, 12 miles north-east of Pakchon.

Resistance to these moves was described as "moderate".

The United States Ninth Infantry Regiment sent patrols along the road which runs north-east from Kunuri, in the centre of the front, to Huichon, road centre about 40 miles north. These patrols moved about six miles north of Kunuri, meeting "fairly stiff" opposition which forced them to turn back.

NO TACTICAL CHANGE

On the extreme right flank of the sector, the South Korean Second Corps held defensive positions along the 20-mile lateral road between Kunuri and Tokchon. The South Koreans occupied Tokchon, the eastern anchor of the United Nations line. They made no attempt to move forward, however, against strongly held Communist defence positions immediately to their front.

Intelligence reports last night still said that there was no change in the Communist defence line which appeared to be pressing heavily on the eastern flank of the United Nations line while, at the same time, allowing forces in the west several miles' freedom of movement without actually being in contact with the enemy.

General Walton H. Walker, United Nations Commander, appeared anxious to keep his lines intact. Officers on his staff said that he was determined not to allow any repetition of the disastrous reverses at the beginning of the month when American troops were driven back.

Fascist Bomb Plot In Rome

Rome, Nov. 16.

Two bombs exploded outside the headquarters of the Italian Republican and right-wing Socialist parties here today in what was regarded as a plot by the neo-Fascists. There were no casualties.

The bombs exploded almost simultaneously as leaders and officials of the two parties were going in and out of their headquarters, about 20 blocks apart.

The bombings occurred at a time when the Government is demanding suppression of the neo-Fascist movement which has been carrying on a series of violent demonstrations and anti-Government press campaigns. Interior Minister Mario Scelba and police chiefs throughout the country warned neo-Fascist leaders to cease all activities which might provoke disturbances.

In Padua police discovered a 2.2 pound dynamite charge with its fuse already burning.—United Press.

CHURCHILL WARNING ON EUROPE

London, Nov. 16.

Mr Winston Churchill warned Britain and her allies today against becoming too much pinned down in China or its approaches "at a time when the danger in Europe undoubtedly should occupy all our minds."

He said this after the Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, had given the House of Commons a review of the situation in Korea.

Mr Shinwell replied that he thought that was the sense of a statement he had already made. In this he said Britain was keeping in close touch with the Commonwealth, the United States and other friendly governments on the Korean situation, he added.

The aim was to end the war as soon as possible and establish a unified and democratic Korea.

Mr Shinwell said that reports of the presence of Chinese troops in Korea in strength have raised issues of international importance and these were before the Security Council—the proper body for such questions.

British casualties in Korea so far were 51 killed, 158 wounded and five missing, he said.—Reuter.

Nepali State Troops Back In Control

Raxaul, India, Nov. 16.

Nepali state troops tonight were hurling back the Nationalist Congress forces which had invaded Nepal in an attempt to overthrow the ruling feudal regime and restore the deposed King as constitutional monarch.

Insurgents fleeing across the border to this Indian frontier town admitted that State troops had taken the Serna airstrip where the Nationalists landed early in the week to start their march toward the capital of Khatmandu.

The Congress "rebels" also evacuated Jitpur, 10 miles from Birganj, border town just across from Raxaul, in face of the advancing state forces.

(The Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi announced tonight: "Our forces have begun military operations in the Birganj area

according to plan." It said there were only two airfields in Nepal and both were under state control.)

Government forces were faning out of Khatmandu to guard strategic centres and prevent a surprise attack on the capital. Some 500 state troops were said to be guarding Ghimperi, from where the motor road to Khatmandu starts, while about 2,000 men were reported encamped on a 6,400-foot hill three miles north of Ghimperi.—United Press.

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Kowloon 50000**Farewell To U.S. Ambassador**

Mr Lewis Douglas, retiring American Ambassador to the Court of St James, and Lord Halifax, President of the Pilgrims Society, toast each other at the Savoy Hotel when the Pilgrims gave a farewell dinner to Mr Douglas. (Central Press).

**Philippine Response To Bell
Economic Aid Agreement****SPECIAL SESSION OF
CONGRESS**

Manila, Nov. 17.

A special session of Congress early in December to act on measures for implementing the Bell economic aid report appeared likely today as President Quirino prepared to return to Manila from his native province in the North to discuss with the Cabinet and Council of State the memorandum of agreement he signed with the FCA chief, Mr William Foster.

The President is scheduled to return to Manila this afternoon from Vigan, in Ilocos Sur province, where he celebrated his 60th birthday. In Baguio on Tuesday he signed with Mr Foster an agreement on the form and procedure of administering the \$250,000,000 aid recommended in the Bell report.

In Vigan, Mr Quirino announced that he had called a Cabinet meeting for Saturday morning, shortly before the Council of State meets the same day. He said he would submit to the Council the agreement and it would decide on the advisability of holding a special session of Congress to act upon it.

The President also instructed the Finance Secretary, Mr Pio Pedrosa, to rush a new programme of taxation to be submitted to the Cabinet. The new taxation is intended to increase revenues to 565,000,000 pesos yearly.

CO-OPERATION PLEA

Addressing a large crowd at Vigan, the President appealed to the people of Ilocos Sur to co-operate with the government in its efforts to wipe out subversive elements in the country.

He said: "At this time of confusion and tension, we should unite and help one another, not only for our own good but also for our children."

Following his policy of austerity the President refused birthday gifts and instead gave presents to old and poor residents of his birthplace.

If a special session of Congress is convened, it would have two principal objectives besides the tax programme. There are passage of a resolution of national policy for early implementation of the Bell recommendations and passage of a bill raising the minimum wages for agricultural workers. — United Press.

**Dangerous 10
Years Ahead**

Boston, Nov. 16.

Some 800,000,000 people in Russia, China and the Balkan nations under Communist rule will present a tremendous challenge in the next decade, according to Mr Harold Stassen.

The University of Pennsylvania president said on Wednesday night those people are "living under the dictatorial approach, which will make the next ten years a period of 'extreme tension and perhaps tragic war.'"

Stassen told a fund-raising dinner for the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, one-third of the world's population was "defying the decisions of 53 United Nations and their desire for world peace and progress." — United Press.

**WELLES OPPOSES
RECOGNITION**

Los Angeles, Nov. 16.

The former Under-Secretary of State, Mr Sumner Welles, said on Wednesday the United States should oppose recognition of the Communist regime in China.

He said: "Not only has the present China regime been guilty of aggression in China, but there is much indication that their present government was not brought to power by the Chinese." — United Press.

**U.S. KOREAN WAR
CASUALTIES**

Washington, Nov. 16.

The Defence Department said on Thursday that 28,881 American casualties had been officially reported in the Korean war up to November 10.

This included 4,283 killed in action, 19,740 wounded and 4,347 missing in action. — United Press.

**TO INQUIRE
INTO SOVIET
PRISONERS**

Lake Success, Nov. 16.

It was learned today that the Western powers might request the United Nations General Assembly to appoint a special investigation commission to determine the fate of more than 700,000 prisoners believed to be in Soviet camps.

A hint to that effect was given by Mrs Franklin Roosevelt during procedural discussion in the Social Committee of the Assembly.

Arguing against postponement for a few weeks of the debate on the joint British-Australian complaint against the Soviet Union on the latter's alleged failure to repatriate former German, Japanese and other war prisoners, Mrs Roosevelt said such a commission might be suggested by one of the sponsoring delegations.

Later, Western sources conceded there was a plan to that effect. They admitted it was unlikely Russia would allow the United Nations to conduct investigations on Soviet territory, but said the Commission could achieve much by gathering information available outside the Iron Curtain. — United Press.

**BISHOPS FEEL
DISMAYED**

Washington, Nov. 16.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States have expressed dismay over "the apathy of Christian Nations and the futility of their feeble protests" against the persecution of Catholics in the Iron countries.

The bishops, holding their annual general meeting here, adopted a resolution deploring the persecution, which they said follows a pattern of "stark fear, planned starvation, and the displacement and massacre of millions of innocent persons, on a scale the most barbarous in history." — Reuter.

SOUNDING BOARD FOR DISUNITY

Mr Churchill Accuses Mr Bevin Of Sabotage In Europe

Council Of Europe Assembly Meeting Again Tomorrow

London, Nov. 16.

The Council of Europe, which was conceived as a way to European unity, still may be. But today it has become a sounding board for Europe's disunity on many issues, including defence.

The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe convenes at Strasbourg, Alsace, on Saturday to complete its 1950 sitting which was divided into two parts this year. The word "consultative" is the key to problems which beset the Assembly.

It can only talk and recommend to European member governments. And to date governments have been inclined to turn a deaf ear to the Assembly's recommendations.

One of the key council debates is over defence. Initially, the assembly was prohibited from considering defence matters, but today members say that to ignore defence problems is to make the assembly a useless organisation far removed from reality.

The Council of Europe is divided into two parts—Committee of Ministers and Consultative Assembly.

The Committee of Ministers is composed of one representative of each of the 15 member countries. Normally it is the foreign minister. On all important matters each nation has the veto in the committee, just as the Big Five nations have the veto in the Security Council.

In the Committee of Ministers, however, even Luxembourg has the veto. The Committee considers the Assembly's recommendations and decides whether to recommend action by member governments. Even the ministers' recommendations are not binding on their governments.

ACTION OR VETO

The Assembly is a deliberative organ of the council. After discussion at its annual meetings, its recommendations are passed on to the Committee of Ministers for action or veto. The assembly's membership is on a proportional representation basis.

Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany are allowed 18 representatives each in the assembly. Turkey has eight, Sweden, Greece, Belgium and the Netherlands have six each.

Norway, Denmark and Ireland have four each. Iceland, Saar and Luxembourg three each. West Germany and Saar are associate members.

Assembly representatives are appointed by member governments in such manner as the government of each member shall decide. The British delegation, for example, is selected from Parliament with both Labour, government and Opposition members on it.

This means each government's assembly delegation in general is a cross-section of that government's parliament with all the differences that exist between government and opposition parliamentary members added to national differences between countries. This creates at times a babel of voices, with disputes within a national delegation sounding louder at times than the disputes between nations.

The assembly's Strasbourg meeting place, La Maison de l'Europe cost about \$1,000,000.

"ARCH SABOTEUR"

In a debate in the House of Commons last Monday Mr Churchill interrupted the British Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, to blame him for Britain's reluctance to go faster toward European unity. Pointing a finger accusingly at Mr Bevin, Mr Churchill charged: "You are the arch saboteur."

It is against such strong feelings and even stronger prejudices and nationalistic intinets that the Council of Europe struggles for unity.—United Press.

STORMS

BATTER

N. AMERICA

Chicago, Nov. 16.

Two storms battered North America today. One hit the Pacific coast on a 1,100-mile front with wind up to 60 miles per hour; the other brought snow, high winds and a cold wave to the Mid-West.

The Pacific storm slugged the coast from Juneau, Alaska, to San Francisco. Rivers in Oregon rose swiftly as heavy rains fell with more than four inches, drenching North Bend, Oregon. Full gale warnings flew from south-east Alaska to Tattlesh, Washington, and storm warnings were hoisted as far south as San Francisco.

The Mid-Western storm, which was centred in Wisconsin, spread snow over the upper Mississippi valley. Thunder showers hit a vast area from Arkansas to the Great Lakes. Storm warnings were displayed on Lake Michigan. Highways were icy and travel hazardous.—United Press.

French Convoy Ambushed

Salgon, Nov. 16.

Vietminh rebels attacked a French convoy, killing three French soldiers and wounding seven others on the Saigon-Loenh road in the Bangat sector, a military spokesman said today.

French aircraft and artillery dispersed the attackers, but not before they had set fire to 10 civilian lorries and damaged three military vehicles.

Bangat is about 30 miles north of Saigon.

In Cochinchina Vietminh forces lost 37 killed and 31 prisoners yesterday, the spokesman said.—Reuter.

Comet Going Into Service

London, Nov. 16.

Britain hopes to put her record breaking Comet jet airliner into service on Commonwealth air routes by next October, Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) said at a lunch here today.

The proposed passenger service would put B.O.A.C. ahead of its competitors, he added. The Comet has a cruising speed of about 800 kilometres an hour.

Sir Miles said it was planned to open the first passenger service from London through Rome, Cairo and Karachi to Calcutta.—Reuter.

Ban On Reds Lifted

Madras, Nov. 16.

The Madras Government today lifted a year-old ban on the Communist Party and 85 allied organisations, following a High Court judgment which held the ban to be "void and ultra vires" under the constitution.

The ban was imposed in September, 1949 when the government considered Communist activities in the state to be "prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order".

Sections of the state's criminal law amendment act, which empowered the government to impose the ban, were declared "void" by the High Court in an appeal by a city firm of publishers.—Reuter.

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ADDED LATEST WARNER-PATHE NEWS

Next Change: **CARDBOARD CAVALIER**



An impressive picture of the Remembrance Day ceremony in the compound of HMS Tamar. (Staff Photographer).

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TALKS TO BEGIN SOON IN LONDON

London, Nov. 16.

Critical talks on Anglo-Egyptian relations arising out of King Farouk's speech to the Egyptian Parliament today will be held in London soon, diplomatic quarters here believe.

The talks would be between the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, and Salah El Din Bey, the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

King Farouk gave notice in today's statement of a definite intention by Egypt's Wafd Government to cancel the existing 1936 alliance with Britain.

Salah El Din Bey will come to London next week from New York where he has been attending the General Assembly of the United Nations. He will lead the Egyptian delegation for the forthcoming financial talks which open on November 25, it was authoritatively announced here today.

A Foreign Office spokesman today denied that Mr Bevin had invited the Egyptian foreign minister to London for the special purpose of discussing the future of the 1936 treaty, but it was generally believed in the light of today's speech from the throne that critical talks on a treaty revision between the two foreign ministers were inevitable.

Under the existing treaty, a revision before 1956 can only be undertaken with the agreement of both parties. The British view is that any revision before 1956, which both parties do not agree, would be a breach of international law.

But Britain is known to be willing to continue negotiations aimed at securing an agreed revision.

The spokesman said that the defence of the Middle East was an issue which directly affected the peace and security of other countries besides Britain and Egypt.

Britain considered the defence of the area should be looked at from this point of view. Commenting on King Farouk's speech, the spokesman said that Anglo-Egyptian relations should be based on complete equality and full sovereignty inspired by mutual confidence in the British view. The spokesman added that there was no change in the British view on the Sudan.—Reuter.

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BRITISH TRAWLER RELEASED

London, Nov. 16.

Russia has freed a British trawler intercepted recently off Murmansk after a local court had fined the skipper, Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported early to-day.

The trawler was the Lucennia, 347 tons, from Grimsby, which the Soviet authorities told the British Embassy in Moscow on November 9, had been detained for fishing inside the three mile limit.

Tass today said that a Soviet People's Court had fined the captain 500 roubles (about £45) and ordered the confiscation of his fishing equipment and the fish caught.

The British Embassy in Moscow had paid the fine, the agency added.

The Lucennia was the fourth British trawler detained by Russia on charges of illegal fishing in the White Sea in six months. One of the three previously detained vessels was cleared of the charges while the British Embassy paid fines imposed on the other two.—Reuter.

Fellow Travellers Lose Passports

Canberra, Nov. 16.

Mr Harold Holt, Australian Immigration Minister, today cancelled the passports of Australians wanting to travel to the Warsaw conference without official permission.

Officials believed that shipping companies and air lines would not give them passages without proper travel documents.

Mr Holt said in the House of Representatives tonight that the conference provided a convenient opportunity for treacherous conspiracy.—Reuter.

Repeat Performance

Birmingham, Alabama,

Nov. 16.

A radio station here last night broadcast news of an attempt to assassinate President Truman. Hundreds of listeners who rushed to telephone the radio station learned that the radio was re-broadcasting a recorded version of a programme, interrupted when the attempt on the President's life was made on November 1.

Radio officials had forgotten to cut out this "interruption."—Reuter.

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Just Billing—As youngsters look on at the Ueno Zoo in Tokyo, two Siamese storks put on a performance. The birds are newcomers to the collection and still something of a novelty.

U.S. MAY SOON SEND ENVOY TO FRANCO SPAIN

Washington, Nov. 16.

Diplomatic observers today said that an early return of a United States Ambassador to Spain following the White House release of a Spanish loan was not necessarily a consequence, but there was considerable hope for that development.

Two possible reasons for President Truman's decision to release the loan were given.

Joliot-Curie Leads Field At Warsaw

London, Nov. 16.

The Communist-backed Second World Peace Congress, transferred from Sheffield, after the British Government banned many leading delegates, opened in Warsaw tonight, according to Warsaw Radio.

Delegates from all parts of the world greeted with deafening applause the arrival in the meeting hall of Professor Frederick Joliot-Curie, French atomic scientist and Chairman of the World Peace Committee, the Radio said.

A brass band struck up a Chopin polonaise.

Professor Joliot-Curie opened the Congress with 4,000 delegates present. He thanked the city for the warm welcome given to them.

The opening ceremony was broadcast by radio stations in Cominform countries including Warsaw, Budapest and Prague and the Soviet zone transmitters in Germany.

The city was decked with flags and banners for the Congress. Bomb scars and war damage were covered up.

Many buildings displayed huge portraits of Marshal Stalin and Professor Joliot-Curie.—Reuter.

Firstly Mr Truman may now want to show a more conciliatory attitude to majority opinion in Congress, and it was that opinion which voted for the loan.

Secondly, an urgent desire of the administration to get Congress in a favourable mood to vote the appropriation to send food to starving Yugoslavia.

Observers considered that if those reasons are accepted as valid, then a further gesture to Congress by sending an ambassador soon to Spain would seem to be logical.

There is no lack of candidates for the ambassadorship to Spain. Prospective candidates include: Frank P. Corrigan, former ambassador to Venezuela; it is known he is actively desirous of going to Spain; Fleet Admiral William Leahy was reliably reported to hope that his doctors may find his health sufficiently improved to be able to take the ambassadorship. If it should be offered to him. Others who are believed to be contenders for the post are: Navy Secretary Francis Matthews, who is prominent in Roman Catholic circles here, and Colonel Anthony Biddle, former ambassador to Poland.—United Press.

48-HOUR STRIKE

Rome, Nov. 16.

A Communist seamen's union and two non-Communist port unions joined forces on Thursday for a 48-hour strike threatening to paralyse Italian ports.

The unions are demanding general wage increases.—United Press.

Korea Airlift To Continue

Washington,

November 16.

The Military Air Transport Service announced on Thursday it will continue indefinitely its Pacific airlift to Korea and Japan.

A spokesman said this action was taken because of recent developments in the Korean war. It had been announced previously that the task force established to co-ordinate M.A.T.S. and civilian contact air carriers, would be disbanded on Thursday.

Since its formation early in July, the airlift has transported more than 35,000 replacement troops and thousands of tons of cargo to Japan and Korea.—United Press.

BUFFER STATE AS SOLUTION

London, Nov. 16.

The establishment of a demilitarised zone in north Korea as a buffer state between the Communist and United Nations armies is believed in usually well informed quarters here to be one of the possible solutions of the Korean problem which has been examined in London and Washington in the last few days.

But the latest indications suggest that the British Government has not definitely declared itself in favour of such a proposal and that there is also no clear opinion on the matter in Washington.

The main political issue for the western powers in Korea is not a scheme to demilitarise northern Korea—though this represents one possibility—but of sounding out China's real intentions in Korea. Observers in London believe that this will be attempted when the Chinese delegates authorised to debate the Formosan question arrive in New York in the next few days.—Reuter.

German Support For Churchill

Bonn, Germany, Nov. 16.

The West German Bundestag, or lower house, on Thursday endorsed by a narrow margin Mr Winston Churchill's resolution for the creation of a European army. It also approved eight other resolutions passed by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg last August.

Approval was reached by a show of hands vote.

Mr Churchill's motion, on which the German Socialists in the Consultative Assembly had abstained, reads "The Assembly calls for the immediate creation of a European Army under proper unified democratic control and acting in full co-operation with the United States and Canada."—United Press.

Dinner Tribute To Lord Samuel

London, Nov. 16.

The Friends of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem will mark the 25th anniversary of the university with a dinner in London on November 21.

The function will also pay tribute to Lord Samuel, leader in the House of Lords, who has been President of the Society in England since the inception of the university.

Lord Samuel celebrated his 80th birthday on November 6. Speakers at the dinner will include the Israeli Minister in London, Mr Amery, Secretary of State for India, Clement Davies, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and Mr Goldhamer, a governor of the university, will preside.—Reuter.

ATTLEE ANNOYS PRAVDA

London, Nov. 16. The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda, declared today the "base part played by Britain's labourite rulers" in preventing the holding of the World Peace Congress "was shown by a letter on the Congress to British representatives abroad from the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee.

All Moscow newspapers, according to the Moscow radio, today published the letter, which they described as a circular sent by Mr. Attlee in mid-September, instructing British officials to prevent the Congress by withholding visas.

The text of the letter was first published in Copenhagen on Tuesday in the Danish Communist paper Landog Folk, which said it had come into the possession of the Telepress News Agency in Prague.

Mr. Attlee was reported as saying in the letter that the British Home Office "unfortunately has no legal reasons for forbidding the Congress," but that the government was "quite conscious of its responsibility in respect of the Atlantic Pact to do all in its power to prevent the Congress from being held."

The purported letter went on to give administrative details of measures to be taken, including the withholding of visas to more than half of the delegates.—Reuter.



King Farouk Denounces Treaty With Britain

Cairo, Nov. 16.

King Farouk told the Egyptian Parliament today that his Government was demanding the "total and immediate" evacuation of British troops and the unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown.

The King, opening the new Parliamentary session in Cairo's domed Parliament, declared that his Wafdist Government now considered that the 20-year-old Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 no longer an "equitable basis for relations" and that it would "persistently and unhesitatingly continue its efforts to realise national aspirations."

King Farouk was making his first public appearance for months and had driven from the Royal Palace in a heavily escorted crimson Rolls Royce through crowded streets, lined by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The Liberal constitutional leader, Hussein Heykal Pasha, who was deprived of the presidency of the Senate (Upper House) by Royal decree last summer, did not attend. Neither did the principal Opposition leader, Iqbalim Abdul Hady Pasha, a former Prime Minister.

The speech was read by Mustapha el Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister.

In it King Farouk declared, "My Government considers that the treaty has ceased to be a suitable basis for Anglo-Egyptian relations. It has therefore become inevitable to decide upon its cancellation and arrive at new clauses based on other principles likely to meet with your approval, namely, total and immediate evacuation and the

unity of Egypt and the Sudan under Egyptian Crown.

"My Government proclaims that it will never depart from these fundamental principles. It is profoundly convinced that British recognition of these principles would be the surest guarantee of the maintenance of peace and security throughout the Middle East.

"Come what may my Government will persistently and unhesitatingly continue its efforts to realise national aspirations."

"It will not fail to take all measures to fulfil its aim especially that of proclaiming the end of the 1936 Treaty because it is in flagrant contradiction of the United Nations Charter and all the more so because the circumstances which attended its conclusions have totally changed.

"All this would naturally bring about the end of the conventions of January 16 and July 10, 1899, regarding the joint administration of the Sudan."

King Farouk then denounced the "aggression" against "martyred Palestine" and declared that "the misery and dispersion suffered by Arab refugees will remain a black spot on humanity until the refugees have returned to their homes and received due compensation for what they have suffered."

EXPANSION SCHEMES

He promised intensified modernisation of the Egyptian armed forces, free medical insurance for workers and further agricultural expansion including the building of four big reservoirs and dams on the River Nile and the completion of the Aswan dam hydro-electric scheme.

King Farouk announced more free education, the creation of a fourth university in Cairo and of a medical faculty at Tamtah, Lower Egypt, and a strengthening of Egyptian currency cover.

"My Government will shortly enter into negotiations with the British Government for the conclusion of a permanent or long-term agreement which will safeguard the rights of the country regarding its Sterling credits," he added.

The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, under which Britain undertook to defend the Suez Canal zone and jointly administer the Sudan, has proved a constant source of friction between the two countries.—Reuter.

American soldiers flush out North Korean Reds from a building in which they'd been hiding on the outskirts of Pyongyang. While hidden, they had also been doing sniping at the Americans.

U.S. To Give Assurances

Washington, November 16.

Diplomatic circles believed on Thursday that Communist China will get direct assurances that the United States will not invade Manchuria.

A Peking delegation is en route to New York to press before the United Nations Communist China's charge that the United States had been guilty of aggression in Formosa. Peking has announced the group will not discuss the Korean question on the basis of General MacArthur's report to the world organisation, and proposed to raise the Korean question on the basis of a Chinese Communist complaint of "United States aggression" against Korea.

But observers here are convinced the United States will take the opportunity to assure the delegates that United States forces fighting in Korea will not cross the border into Manchuria.

The presence of the Chinese Red delegation at Lake Success will mark the first opportunity the United States has had to contact directly representatives of the Peking regime.—United Press.

Red Dean Off To Warsaw

London, Nov. 16.

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the "Red" Dean of Canterbury, and 16 other delegates left Northolt airport today for Warsaw to attend the World Peace Congress.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL SACKED

Washington, Nov. 16.

Michael J. Lee, an official in the Commerce Department, was discharged on Thursday on "security" grounds but was cleared of disloyalty charges.

The Commerce Department's Loyalty Review Board had turned in an adverse report on the Far Eastern expert, Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer reversed the Board's ruling but at the same time directed that Lee be fired "on grounds of security" and in the best interests of the United States.

Lee, born of Russian parents in Harbin, Manchuria, had been under fire for almost a year after a senator charged he deliberately delayed shipments of aviation gasoline to Nationalist China when Chiang Kai-shek's forces were engaged in a life and death struggle with the Chinese Communists.—United Press.

Venizelos Wins Confidence Vote

Athens, Nov. 16.

The newly-formed government of M. Sophocles Venizelos today won a vote of confidence in the Greek Parliament with a majority of 110.

The Liberal-Democratic-Socialist Coalition Government was formed on November 3.—Reuter.

NANCY

Curl Service

By Ernie Bushmiller



CLUB LOYALTY IS SOMETHING THAT MONEY CAN'T BUY

Says Harold Mayes

There was such a hullabaloo in the foyer of a London hotel the other morning that you would have had to listen carefully to hear an atom bomb drop. That is, if you don't think one had been dropped the evening before when Sunderland took Soccer transfer fees from the realms of the genuinely crazy to the utterly fantastic.

Centre of attraction was, of course, black-haired Welshman Trevor Ford, on whose late arrival from Birmingham with Roker Park manager Bill Murray, Pressmen, photographers, football personalities and players from at least five teams lunching at the hotel were waiting.

Football's costliest player looked a bit puzzled by it all, because the fellow who is such a tearaway dreadnought on the field is somewhat shy and retiring off it.

There were warm handshakes for Murray from Sunderland directors and admirers, who regarded the signing as a great stroke of business, and Bill seemed to be thoroughly enjoying it, even though he looked tired enough not to have been to bed for the best part of some time.

I asked him about the job that was giving Ford the security outside Soccer which had persuaded him to sign for Sunderland in preference to other clubs.

"There's no job yet," Murray said. "There are plenty of offers, but all I assured Ford was that he would get the same considerate treatment we give to all our players at Sunderland. We do what we can to make them all happy." That's the psychology of football management.

One of Sunderland's regular supporters said: "He can have a pub tomorrow if he wants it, but I suppose Bill Murray would cut my throat if I suggested it."

WHAT IS GREATNESS?

That's the story so far of Soccer's latest attempt to buy

success—or more correctly, in Sunderland's case, to buy their way out of trouble, but while the hotel performance was going on I was rather interested in the reactions of another name in goal-scoring forwards.

Remember big Jack Stamps ballet-dancing his way through the extra half-hour of the 1946 FA Cup Final and scoring a couple of goals to help take the Cup to Derby for the first time?

Well, he was one of the spectators of this moment of glamour—if he troubled to look at all. Big Jack was leaning against the wall enjoying a joke with a couple of his team-mates, and it carried my thoughts to what I choose to call the bread-and-butter men of football—the real clubmen.

They miss the greatness which comes from off-the-field publicity; but who is to say that they're not greater for it?

Time and again Derby have been in the market for men to replace Stamps, and he has known it. Has he squealed and said he "wanted away"? No, he's just gone out on the park

and played his heart out, and is still doing it.

County bought Jack Lee, and England capped him for Belfast. The Saturday after he'd been selected for his country the two Jacks played side by side, but it was Stamps, and not Lee, who rammed home four goals.

One day clubs will realise that if they throw in the Crown Jewels with the Bank of England they can't buy club loyalty of that sort.

Now everyone will be wondering whether Ford will prove himself worth the dough. Sure he will, because he's a grand footballer. But he still won't be the best buy of all time for my money. That distinction goes to another in the Stamps mould, who, by a coincidence, this week-end hangs up his boots for good.

Ronnie Rooke's the name. By comparative standards Arsenal got him for three bags of peanuts when everyone thought he had finished. He saved them from relegation, as Sunderland hope Ford will do, in the same season. In the next he got the odd goal that meant two points on so many occasions that he almost won the championship single-handed for the Highbury team.

This season he decided to forego his manager's wages so that he could play again for Crystal Palace. He's seen them through an anxious time, and has once again decided to quit.

Soccer will always have its glamour-boys, even if they don't all cost £30,000. Fortunately, it will always have men of the Rooke-Stamps type. Here's to them.

English Players Need More Ball Practice

England, who taught the Continentals how to play soccer, are now learning something from them. They realise that youngsters will never be fit for the tough, fast encounters of League football and internationals unless they can do with a soccer ball all Joe Davis can do with a snooker set.

The only answer is ball practice—and yet more ball practice. There is no lack of firms prepared to supply flood-lighting equipment, and so start a bold campaign to revive soccer.

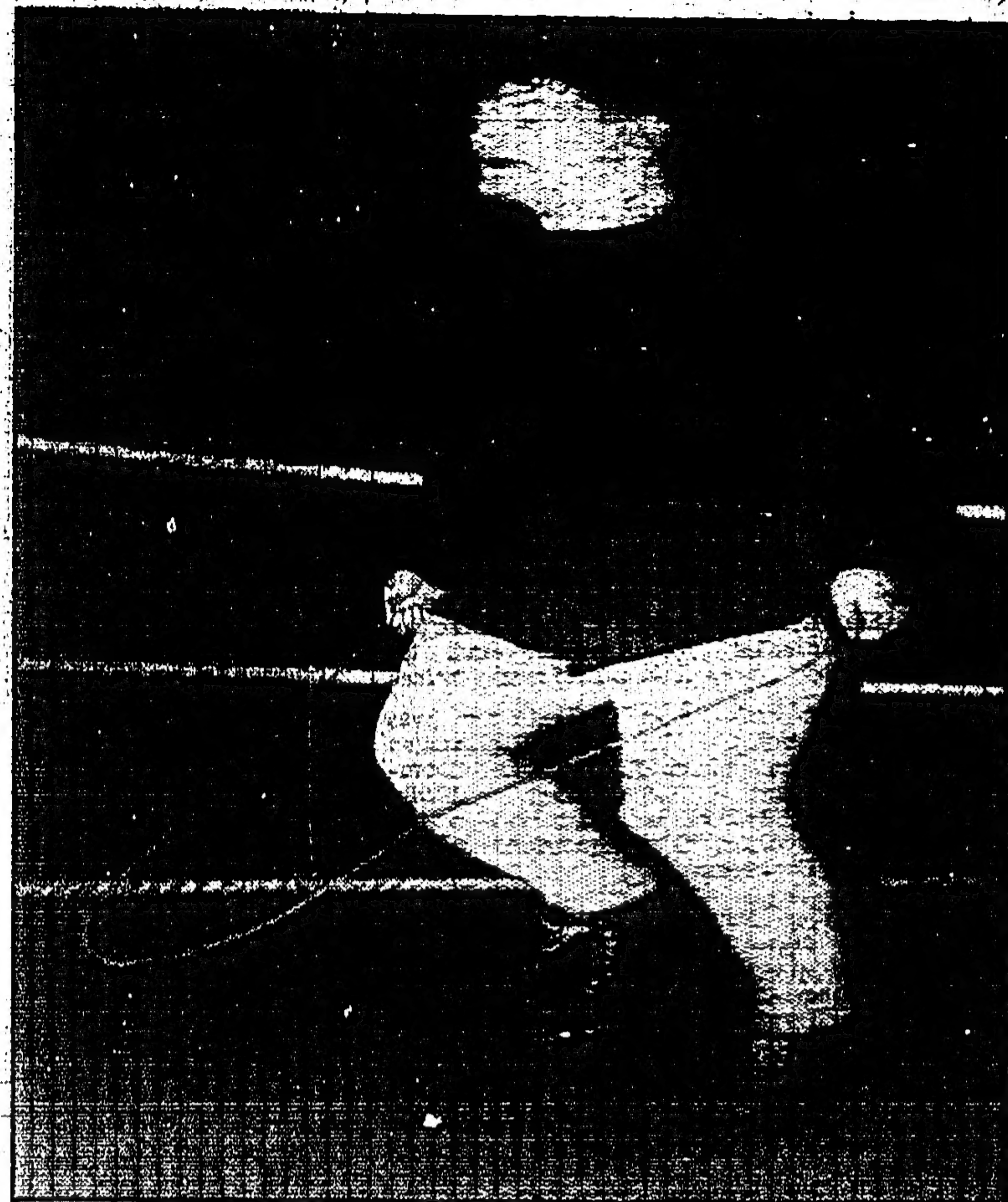
Men like Ronnie Williams, Liverpool chairman, who was converted to flood-lighting during tours of America have already advocated playing some League games by floodlight, but that's still a long way off as you will realise when you think about our winter climate.

Rugger Results

London, Nov. 16. The Rugby Union results in matches played today were: County Championship match—East Midlands 5, Warwickshire 3.

The other match was Oxford University 8, R.V. Stanley's team 3.—Reuter.

END OF THE TRAIL?



Bruce Woodcock, the former British Heavyweight Champion, seen in training at Herne Bay for the fight which lost him the title to Jack Gardner. It was all over in 11 rounds and sports writers believe that Woodcock, never fully recovered from old boxing injuries, would be fairer to himself in giving up the game.—Central Press Photo.

TASTES DIFFER

Athletic Meets In Europe Can Draw A 50,000 Crowd

BY CORNELIUS RYAN

America and the rest of the world often are in complete aesthetic agreement on the greatness of an athlete, but when it comes to paying money to see that athlete, the USA and the rest of the world differ greatly.

This difference is most clearly shown in track and field, where the Americans dominate. American sports fans agree that Jim Fuchs is a great shot putter, that Mal Whitfield is a great 800-metre runner, that Dick Attlessey is a magnificent hurdler and that Bob Mathias is an unmatched decathlon man, but if all these together were entered in a track meet, the crowd would total only a few thousand. In Europe it would draw 20,000 or 50,000.

But Joe DiMaggio, the baseball star, can pack American stadiums and yet have no attraction for other nations. The same is true of such USA football stars as Glenn Davis and Johnny Lujack.

SOCCER VIEWPOINT

Soccer is another major point of difference. It is a minor sport in America, and even the greatest European teams, on tour in America, can draw no more than 15,000 or 20,000 to matches that would be seen in Europe by 100,000 or more.

But the American trackmen, although they get only mild public acclaim at home, make up for it in the attention they get from other nations.

USA stars are eagerly sought each summer for tours of other continents, and this year seven different squads made tours to Central America, Europe and South Africa.

In addition, America sent a team to the Maccabiah Games in Israel, and USA officials worked at the Central American and at the Maccabiah Games.

A few foreign athletes compete in America in return. Two or three star Europeans have been seen each winter in indoor meets in recent years, and occasionally a world-famed man such as Sweden's Lennart Strand will run in an outdoor meet. And rarely is such a meet a sell-out.—United Press.

Doug Wright Will Be Fit For The First Test

Sydney, Nov. 16. Douglas Wright, the Kent leg-break and googly bowler, is regarded as certain to be fit for the first Test between England and Australia starting at Brisbane on December 1.

Wright has been complaining of back trouble. The doctor who examined him diagnosed superficial fibrositis in the right shoulder, which should clear up quickly with massage. Wright is remaining in Sydney and will meet the main party in Brisbane next week.—Reuter.

He Gets The Best Out Of The Intractable Players

By ARCHIE QUICK

There is a solid bulk of opinion in Soccer that the best of the modern managers is Mr Harry Storer, of Coventry City. Let us examine the astute Harry's record. He took Coventry from the Third Division South to the Second; steered Birmingham City from the Second Division to the First; returned to Coventry when they were bottom of the table and succeeded in getting them 14 points from their last eight games to finish in a respectable midway position last season.

When I saw City play West Ham United a Upton Park Mr Storer had got them perched on top of the Second Division, and although they lost 3-2, there was ample evidence that he has got a more than good side together. Most remarkable thing is that he is getting splendid service from at least two players who have proved intractable with their previous clubs. To see one of them chasing the ball and going all out for 90 minutes was an eye-opener to me when I remembered how surly and moody he could be.

"How do you do it?" I asked Storer. "Kid them," he said. "No good driving some of them. Every player is of a different temperament and so long as they work 90 minutes for me every Saturday afternoon I am satisfied. I do not worry too much about their private habits."

SECRET OF SUCCESS

Mr Storer said secret of success in a football team was a happy spirit and a blend of eleven triers in preference to one or two stars. "I insist that they get the ball two out of three times in attacks," he said. "If you do that you will rarely lose."

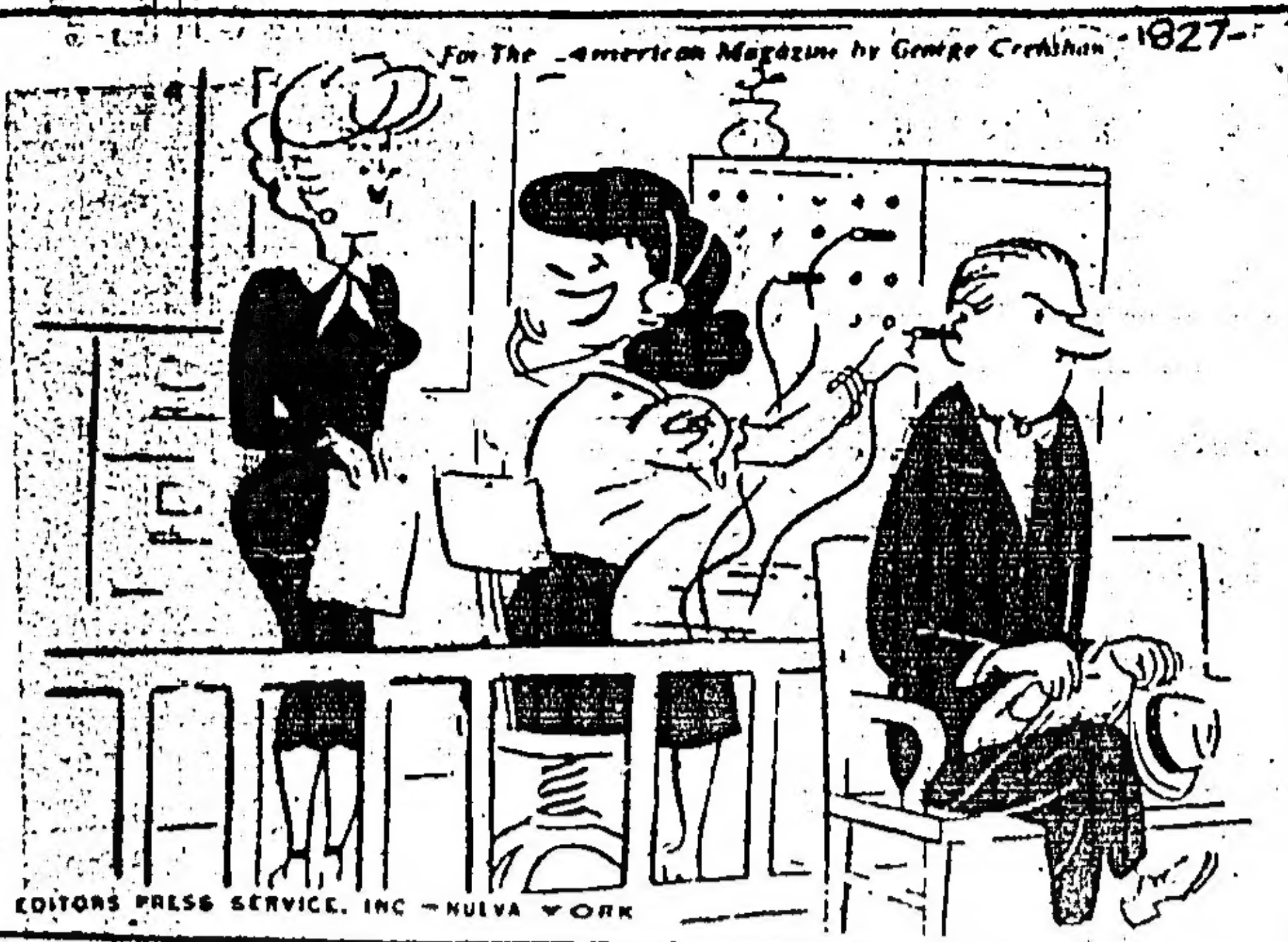
Ted Fenton, who has worked a sound side together at West Ham, although I am sticking my chin out, I contend that Harry Storer is a better manager than any other in the game.

His display against Coventry was perfect and if it had not been for this local giant City would have landed the points.

Another man in great form is Gazzard, who is only the third Cornishman I know to make the top grade. Jack Cock and Ray Bowden were the others.

I am also certain that wing half Parker will gain international honours one day. Inside-right for West Ham was young Jim Barrett, son of the centre-half who served the Hammers for 20 years, and there were touches of good football in his display.

West Ham have at long last obtained a Board of Trade certificate to repair their bomb damage and work is going ahead on the stands. The Directorate aim to make their covered accommodation the finest in London. They have a long way to go.



"— And then I says to him —"

ARCTIC PERILS

By Patrick Nicholson

"When the tiny Arctic Patrol ship St. Roch sailed into Halifax harbour this summer, I became the first man to sail around the North American continent," Sergeant F. S. Farrar, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, told me.

The St. Roch made the circuit in two laps, first through Arctic ice across the roof of the continent, then through blue tropical seas round the southern tip. She was the first ship in history to complete the dangerous trip; Liverpool-born navigator, Frederick Seigh Farrar was aboard for both laps.

"I've gazed on Polar Bears and lovely seashores, on icebergs and flying fishes, from the deck of that history-making old ship," he told me. "I'm not too old to appreciate a fine beauty, but believe me I prefer the thrilling, chilling, and to tropical seas. It's the mainland of Canada's happiest people."

The Mountie has been ensnared in lovely stories as the scarlet-tipped horseman of the Prairies. But today every Mountie, like Sergeant Farrar, has many more exciting jobs, which the most strange to English "Bobby" would be a dramatic role as ruler, adviser and defender of the Eskimos in the huge, lonely, ice-gripped Arctic.

There, in isolated detachments, each mountie is in charge of an area much larger than Yorkshire. Once a year a supply ship St. Roch visits and brings him food, fuel, and—eagerly awaited—whole year's post making it Christmas in mid-summer for him.

Sergeant Farrar was first of the St. Roch when the "Order" came: "On completion of regular supply duties the western Arctic, proceed Halifax by way of the North-west Passage."

This was an order to perform almost impossible. For four centuries the seas of Britain and navigators in other countries gambled their lives to conquer the passage.

Norwegian Roald Amundsen succeeded, and then only the easier east-to-west direction. Most of the others like John Franklin and his crew of 128 men, disappeared, leaving no trace.

Storms, pack-ice and dense fog delayed the St. Roch. In first year she travelled only a third of the way through Arctic Ocean before she froze up for the winter in Walker Bay.

We landed heavy stores to the saucer-bottomed ship high so that the ice would get too powerful a squeeze. Then we sheathed the hull in snow as protection against ice and cold. A huge tent over the deck made a space where we could cook, dog food, and take exercise during blizzards.

"We caught fresh-water fish for our dinners, in nets strung beneath the ice, and bartered seal meat from the Eskimos for our dogs. We shot ptarmigan and the huge Arctic jack-rabbits, and stored them in the refrigerator supplied by Nature. We cut solid drinking water in huge blocks from the frozen fresh-water lakes.

"Then as soon as the Arctic ice was frozen solid enough to bear us, we each set out on 1,000-mile patrols by dog-sled, taking along an Eskimo special constable as guide, interpreter and igloo builder."

In place of their traditional scarlet uniform, the Mounties wore Eskimo clothing: Two suits of pyjamas made of Caribou skin, with the fur of the inner suit next the body.

"We never saw the sun between October and February. There were three hours of twilight around noon each day, but the moon made the nights lighter than the days."

It was July 31 before the ice broke up enough for the St. Roch to move. She struggled through icefloes, struck uncharted reefs, grounded on the ocean bottom and dodged mountainous icebergs. On September 6 she was frozen up for another winter, this time in Paisley Bay, after sailing only 1,666 miles.

That second winter was spent in the same way as the first. Wireless, cards and the well-stocked library helped the crew through monotonous months.

On August 3 next summer the tough little wooden ship was again able to shake clear of ice and move.

A very tired crew, reduced to eight men by the death of the cook, "Frenchy", Chartrand, in the Arctic, was given a civic reception when they reached Halifax. The King awarded to each member his Silver Polar Medal. They had travelled 9,745 miles in 28 months at an average speed of half-a-mile an hour.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Atlantic Pact Shipping Control Body Proposed

Washington, Nov. 16.

The North Atlantic Pact Board on ocean shipping announced today the formation of a permanent organisation to control merchant shipping.

Winding up its two-day conference here, the Board said a "draft plan" would be submitted to the North Atlantic Council "for consideration and approval."

The Board recommended that the organisation be called the Defence Shipping Authority and said its purpose would be to govern, control and allocate merchant shipping "in furtherance of planning for mutual defence."

Eleven of the 12 member nations were represented at the conference. Luxembourg, which was absent, was represented by Belgium. The Planning Board set its next meeting for London next spring.

The Board originally was set up by the North Atlantic Council in May 1950 to deal with merchant marine problems arising under the treaty.—United Press.

Complex Wool Problems

Melbourne, Nov. 16.

Because of so many complex problems being raised and not connected with the International Wool Conference, which will end before November 24, delegates are of the opinion that the Havana Trade Agreement will probably have to be examined before any decision on a pre-emption proposal is made.

The American delegation is believed to be prepared to tell the conference in the last resort that America is prepared to outbid competitors in Australian wool sales.—United Press.

Bank Of France Statement

Paris, Nov. 16.

The Bank of France statement for the week ending November 9, reads as follows:—

Total gold holdings	192,784,771.248
Total of other currencies	4,330,429,552
Sight balances abroad	146,627,623,688
Advance to currency stabilisation fund	600,000,000
Bills discounted in France and abroad	330,812,145,174
Notes in circulation	1,490,040,990,555
Current accounts & deposits	164,236,700,726

—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Nov. 16.

The tin market opened decidedly weaker today. Turnover was heavy at 220 tons, including 30 tons for cash.

Prices closed as follows:—	
Spot tin, buyer	1,020
Spot tin, seller	1,025
Business done at	1,020
Three-months tin, buyer	985
Three-months tin, seller	970
Business done at	990-970
Settlement	1,020

—United Press.

ONE MILLION MOSLEM SIGNATURES

Flushing Meadow, Nov. 16.

The World Moslem Conference today presented to Mr Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General a vellum scroll 155 yards long bearing the signatures of over 1,000,000 Moslem people asking the United Nations for "justice for Kashmir."

It affirmed that Kashmir was an "inseparable part of Pakistan, that the Azad (Free) Kashmir Government was the "rightful democratic agency of governance," and that the people of Jammu and Kashmir should be allowed to vote in a plebiscite under the United Nations on accession of their state to Pakistan or India.

It also stated that "we Moslems of the world" pledged that they would not allow Kashmir, "by all canons of international law a Moslem land," to "groan under the tyrannical Hindu rule or be annexed by the imperialistic expansionism of India."—Reuter.

Grain Prices

Chicago, Nov. 16.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.23 1/4
December	2.23 1/4-1/4
March (1951)	2.33 1/4
May	2.33 -2.32 1/4
July	2.20
Corn	
Spot	1.02 1/4
December	1.01 1/4-1/4
March (1951)	1.04
May	1.04 1/4-1/4
July	1.03 1/4
Rye	
December	1.52 1/4-1.52
May (1951)	1.59 1/4-1.59
Oats	
December	95 1/4-95
March (1951)	94 1/4-94
New York Hour (per 30 lb. sack) was quoted at \$12.40.—United Press.	

London Rubber

London, Nov. 16.

Prices of rubber futures here closed today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, (in cents per lb.)	61-63
December	61-62
January/February (1951)	64 1/4-65
April/June	64 1/4-65
July/September	40 nominal

—United Press.

No Takers For Copra

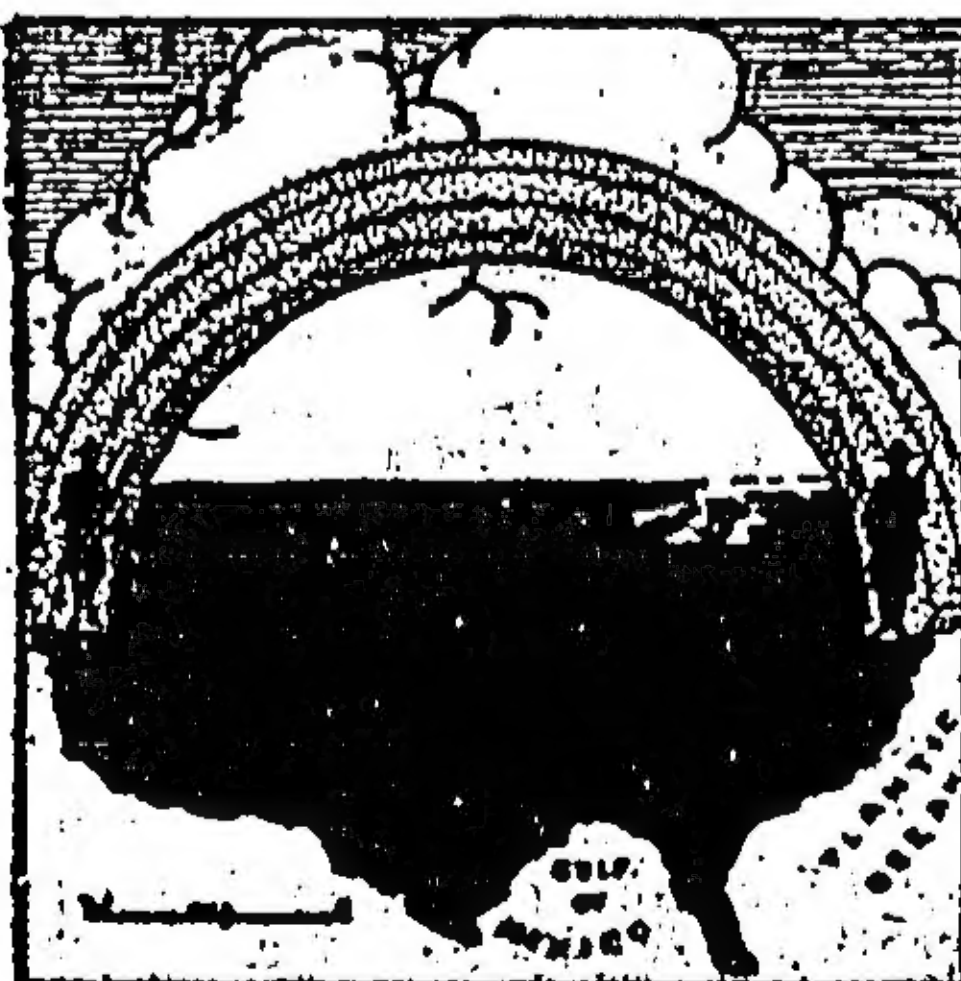
New York, Nov. 16.

Sellers offered copra for nearby shipment at \$225 per ton. There were no takers. In coconut oil, November and December shipments were unchanged.—United Press.

BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur

No. 12

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



It was Douglas MacArthur who named the famed 42nd division the "Rainbow Division" and who designed the celebrated shoulder patch. Secretary Baker wanted this division composed of Guard units of all states. "Great," said MacArthur. "It will spread over the country like a rainbow!" Baker appointed him Chief of Staff.



Colonel MacArthur sailed with the Rainbow Division as Chief of Staff in September 1917 and returned a Brigadier General and the Division's commander. In France, he led his men time after time into battle, wearing only an overseas cap. So intrepid was he that his men called him the "Tirey Arkansan."



He was cited for gallantry soon after the Division went into action, for leading his men in an assault during which he was gassed but refused to be hospitalised. General Pershing personally planned the DSM on MacArthur's breast. He also won the DSC with oak leaf clusters and 7 silver stars.



Besides being gassed MacArthur was wounded twice. The Rainbow Division had heavy casualties for the list of its campaigns is really the American story of the war in France: Champagne, Aisne-Marne, Baccarat, Reclapart, Essey, Woivreux, St. Mihiel, the second battle of the Marne and Meuse-Argonne.

BLUNT TRUMAN TALK ON PEKING

Every Honourable U.S. Step To Prevent Korea War Extension

U.N. Forces Being Attacked From Privileged Sanctuary

Washington, Nov. 16.

President Truman said in a statement today that the United States will take every honourable step to prevent any extension of the Far Eastern hostilities.

CAUTIOUS ADVANCES

(Continued from Page 1)
can and South Korean units, their flanks exposed as they raced for the Manchurian border, were hacked to pieces by the Chinese Communists.

WILLING TO WAIT

At the same time, General MacArthur was concentrating on a supply build-up to guard against over-extended supply routes and difficult winter campaigning conditions.

More than 2,500 tons of supplies were rushed into the area behind the front in the past 24 hours, it was officially stated last night. These supplies were sent in by road, by air and by sea to Chinnampo, the west coast seaport for Pyongyang.

It seemed here last night that neither side was showing any anxiety at this stage to open up a large-scale offensive. Both armies were sitting facing each other, both on the defensive, and both apparently willing to wait for a long time to see what the other would do.

It appeared that both field commanders had the same idea—to wait and see the results of the United Nations political talks on Korea before embarking on what would undoubtedly prove a costly battle.

HILLS CLEARED

The way for the British entry into Pakchon yesterday was opened by South Korean First Division troops which occupied high ground north and north-west of the town earlier in the day.

British patrols had been in and out of Pakchon for several days and the way seemed clear for yesterday's full-scale entry.

Brigadier Basil Coad, the British Commander, insisted, however, that he would not move his men into the ruined town lying in a valley till North Koreans and Chinese had been cleared from the hills overlooking it.

The South Koreans finally took the commanding high ground yesterday. Less than an hour later the British and Australians moved forward.

Nearest to the Manchurian border of all United Nations ground forces, the United States Seventh Division expanded its bridgehead north of the Ungi River up to a distance of two and a half miles. They encountered tank, artillery and mortar fire from Communists entrenched on high ground. Other units of the Division advanced west toward the Fusen Reservoir against light opposition.

This Division received air support from naval pilots in electrically heated flying suits, General MacArthur announced yesterday.

LINES PENETRATED

On the Changchon and Orangechon river front, in the east coast sector, Communist forces estimated at two regiments strong penetrated the lines of the ROK Capital Division in several places, but the attacks were repelled and the lines were straightened out.

The American 25th and ROK Ninth Division elements and units of the Royal Ulster Rifles, the Turkish Infantry Brigade and the Philippine Combat Team were the most active in the anti-guerrilla operations, Reuter.

President Truman, at a news conference, charged that the United Nations forces in North Korea are being attacked by the Chinese Communists "from the safety of privileged sanctuary" in Communist China.

Mr Truman, in a formal statement said the Chinese Communists are taking offensive action under the "pretext" that the United Nations forces intend to carry hostilities into Chinese territory. The President said the United States has no such intention.

"The Security Council has before it a resolution concerning the grave situation caused by the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea. This resolution introduced by representatives of Cuba, Ecuador, France, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States reaffirms that it is the policy of the United Nations to hold the Chinese frontier with Korea inviolate, to protect fully legitimate Korean and Chinese interests in the frontier zone and withdraw the United Nations forces from Korea as soon as stability has been restored and a unified, independent and democratic government established throughout Korea."

"The United Nations forces are now being attacked from the safety of privileged sanctuary. Planes operating from bases in China cross over into Korea to attack U.S. ground and air forces and then flee back across the border. The Chinese Communists and North Korean Communist forces are being reinforced, supplied and equipped from bases behind the safety of the Sino-Korean border."

President Truman said, "The pretext which the Chinese Communists advance for taking offensive action against United Nations forces in Korea from behind the protection afforded by the Sino-Korean border is their professed belief that these forces intend to carry hostilities across the frontier into Chinese territory."

He said that every other action taken by the U.N. demonstrates "beyond any doubt that no such intention has ever been entertained."

"On the contrary," the President said, "it has been repeatedly stated that it is the intention of the United Nations to localise the conflict and withdraw its forces from Korea as soon as the situation permits. 'Speaking for the United States government and people, I can give assurance that we support and are acting within the limits of the United Nations policy in Korea and that we have never at any time entertained any intention to carry hostilities into China.'"

MUST BE SHARED

President Truman said if the Chinese Communist authorities of people believe otherwise, "it can only be because they are being deceived by those whose advantage it is to prolong and extend hostilities in the Far East against the interests of all Far Eastern people."

He concluded, "Let it be understood that the desire for peace in order to be effective must be shared by all concerned. If the Chinese Communists share the desire of the United Nations for peace and security in the Far East they will not take upon themselves the responsibility for obstructing the objectives of the United Nations in Korea."—United Press.

Secret Japan Treaty Talks Alleged

London, Nov. 16.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, alleged today that secret American-Japanese talks were going on to form a military treaty under which American troops would continue to occupy Japan for 30 years.

The agency quoted "Tokyo reports" in a message to Moscow from Shanghai. It alleged that General MacArthur's headquarters were conducting the negotiations with the Japanese government, adding: "The draft of this agreement provides for American troops, in the strength of three divisions, to continue the occupation of Japan for 30 years, and for the strength of the so-called reserve police corps in Japan to be trebled."

"The latter is to be equipped with modern arms and will, in fact, be under the aegis of the United States, although the American command of the corps is to be camouflaged with the name of the United Nations."

"The draft agreement further envisages that an anti-Communist pact is to be concluded between Japan and the

South Korean regime and that Japan is to take part in the aggressive Pacific Pact being knocked up by the United States.

"As provided by the draft, the United States is to supply all the necessary arms for the Japanese troops and a military loan to Japan, amounting to not less than \$1,000,000,000"—Reuter.

STORY DENIED

Washington, Nov. 16. The State Department spokesman, Mr Michael McDermott, today branded as "absolutely false" press reports appearing in Russian newspapers that General MacArthur was negotiating an agreement with Japan which would authorise American occupation troops to stay there for 30 years and remilitarise the country.—United Press.



What in the world?—A ceramic fruit and nut bowl brings a puzzled expression to the face of this tailless cat in Rome. The bowl is part of a ceramic collection that will soon tour the Europe and America.

Ben Gurion Loses Ground

Tel-Aviv, Nov. 16.

Almost complete returns in Israel's municipal elections indicated today that the Mapai Party of Premier David Ben Gurion had lost some of its strength since the general elections in January, 1949.

The Central Counting Bureau said the General Zionists had gained 18 percent, the only party to register a gain. The Orthodox bloc lost three percent, the Progressives and Communists one percent each, Herut five percent, Mapam one percent, and smaller parties 20 percent.

The Mapai Party finished first in the aggregate vote, with the General Zionists a close second. Mapai lost some of its followers because of the government's attempts to help new immigrants through rationing and other economic controls.—United Press.

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NOTICE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

Post-Certificate Nursing Scholarship For Colonial Nurses

A post-certificate nursing scholarship for Colonial Nurses tenable for one year as from September, 1951, in the United Kingdom is being awarded by the above Society.

The value of the Scholarship is £350 which is intended to cover tuition fees, board, lodging and incidental expenses. The successful candidate will be expected to pay her own travelling expenses to and from the United Kingdom.

Candidates must have obtained a school leaving certificate or its equivalent and in addition have at least three years experience since passing their final nursing examination.

Application forms, which may be obtained from the undersigned, must be returned duly completed by the 15th December, 1950.

MRS J. CRUTTWELL, Hon. Secretary, Hong Kong Branch British Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 568, Hong Kong.

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